CLAIMS:

1. A method of calibrating an arrangement for driving image-reproducing means subject to inertia, and particularly liquid crystal displays, wherein a stored correcting variable is added to infed video signals to compensate for the effects of inertia, which correcting variable depends on changes in the video signals from frame to frame, and wherein the corrected video signals are conveyed to the image-reproducing means, characterized in that
- a test pattern is generated that contains signal jumps that occur from frame to frame,
- the signal jumps vary in respect of their sign, their size and their position in the amplitude range of the video signals,
- the test video signals are shown on the image-reproducing means at least in a part that is covered by at least one opto-electrical sensor, and
- correcting parameters are derived from the signals generated by the at least one opto-electrical sensor while taking account of the totality of the signals generated by the at least one opto-electrical sensor.

2. A method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that, of all the possible signal jumps, only selected ones are used as datum values for forming the test pattern.

3. A method as claimed in either of claims 1 and 2, characterized in that the calibration takes place each time the image-reproducing means is switched on.

4. A method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that the calibration is repeated at preset intervals of time.

5. A method as claimed in claim 3, characterized in that the temperature of the image-reproducing means is measured at at least one point thereon and is stored at the time of a calibration, and in that a further calibration is performed if there are changes in the measured temperature that exceed a preset threshold value.

6. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that,
- to allow the correcting variable to be formed, there is provided a model of the image-reproducing means that contains the correcting parameters, which model has a state variable as an output variable, the video signals as a first input variable and the state variable from a previous frame as a second input variable and,
- also to allow the correcting variable to be derived, a table is used that has the infed video signals and the state variable from the previous frame as input variables and the corrected video signals as an output variable.

7. A method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5, characterized in that, to allow the correcting variable to be formed, there is provided a table that contains the correcting parameters, which table has the infed video signal and the video signal for the previous frame as input variables and the correcting variable as an output signal.

8. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that, during the showing of video signals of any desired kind on the image-reproducing means, the signals generated by the opto-electrical sensor are compared with the video signals of any desired kind, and in that a calibration is performed if there are wide deviations in respect of time response.

9. An arrangement for calibrating an arrangement for driving image-reproducing means subject to inertia, and particularly liquid crystal displays, wherein a stored correcting variable is added to infed video signals to compensate for the effects of inertia, which correcting variable depends on changes in the video signals from frame to frame, wherein the corrected video signals are conveyed to the image-reproducing means, and wherein at least one opto-electrical sensor detects at least a part of a test pattern that is shown on at least a part of the image area of the image-reproducing means, characterized in that the at least one opto-electrical sensor (8) is arranged at the edge of the image-reproducing means (1).

10. An arrangement as claimed in claim 9, characterized in that the at least one opto-electrical sensor is arranged outside the image area of the image-reproducing means and an optical means is provided to guide the light from the image area to the opto-electrical sensor.

11. An arrangement as claimed in claim 9, characterized in that the at least one opto-electrical sensor is pivotable.

12. An arrangement as claimed in any one of claims 9 to 11, characterized in that a plurality of opto-electrical sensors are arranged at different points at the edge of the image area.